



Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

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Burundi

South African Correspondent Killed in Ambush

EA0704095895 Bujumbura Radio-Television Nationale du Burundi Radio in Kirundi 0400 GMT 7 Apr 95

[FBIS Translated Text] Some foreign journalists who have been in our country for some time now were caught in the enemy trap yesterday at a place known as Kwamuswahili, some 20 km east of Bujumbura, as they were coming from the countryside. As to how it happened, it is said that at around 1800, three cars approached the town in a convoy. The middle car, in which the victims were traveling, had bad lights, and was being provided light by the other two cars. The car leading the convoy slightly left the other two behind, which gave the enemy the opportunity to shoot, killing Vincent Francis, a South African correspondent, and Jean-Claude Nkurunziza, a Burundi University student. The other victims, including Mr. Dlamini, another South African reporter, were injured and are currently at the King Khalid Hospital in Bujumbura. Those travelling in the rear vehicles, upon seeing the incident, went to call the military, and firmly stated that the people were not killed by soldiers, as always falsely claimed, but by people committed to disrupting peace. We received the news from the commander of the intervention contingent.

Details Reported

AB0704080295 Paris AFP in English 0603 GMT 7 Apr 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Bujumbura, 7 Apr (AFP)—A South African television bureau chief, Vincent Francis, and a Burundian student acting as his interpreter were killed in an ambush near here late Thursday [6 April], Radio Burundi reported.

Francis, who worked for the British television agency Worldwide Television News (WTN), and his companion were apparently killed by extremist Hutu militia after their vehicle was ambushed 12 kilometers (seven miles) northeast of the Burundian capital. Two other occupants of the vehicle—the Burundian driver and a South African cameraman—were wounded, the radio said.

On March 19, three Belgian nationals, including a child, and two Burundians had been killed in similar circumstances south of here. The slayings touched off a wave of unrest marked by bloody operations by the Tutsi-dominated Army against Bujumbura's Hutu population. Tens of thousands of Hutus then fled the capital.

Thursday's incident sparked fears of new reprisals by Tutsi extremists against Burundi's Hutu majority as the dead interpreter hailed from an extremist Tutsi district, the Ngagara District north of here. News of his death triggered burst of firing in several Tutsi districts around Bujumbura in an ominous sign of a possible escalation of the ethnic violence gripping the country.

The incident came on the first anniversary of the deaths of both the Burundian and Rwandan presidents in an unclaimed missile attack on their plane. Both the late heads of state—Cyprien Ntaryamira of Burundi and Juvenal Habyarimana of Rwanda—were of the Hutu tribe that comprised 85 percent of each state's population, as against 14 percent Tutsis. The deaths triggered last year's genocide in Rwanda and destabilised this small neighbouring central African nation.

As the memorial services were being held here Thursday, Radio Burundi reported that four members of an armed Hutu gang were lynched in the northern Kayanza region of Burundi. Quoting military sources, it said Hutus and Tutsis attacked the gang after trapping them in their village.

Public Lynchings 4 Assailants in Kayanza Province

EA0604202795 Bujumbura Radio-Television Nationale du Burundi Radio in French 1800 GMT 6 Apr 95

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] Four assailants were lynched by the people in Murambi, Matongo commune, in Kayanza Province on Tuesday [4 April] evening. They were part of an armed gang which, according to military sources, had come in from Kibira forest. Norbert Munya reports from Kayanza:

[Munya] According to military sources, the gang came from Kibira to attack the people. Disturbed by the presence of armed people foreign to the area, the people organized themselves and fought them. They killed four assailants, one of whom was wearing a military uniform and had a machine gun. They also recovered ammunition, including 45 rounds, a 34-capacity loader [as heard], a bayonet, and a sack containing other ammunition. The assailant shot three times in the air, but the people did not get frightened. [passage omitted] Most of the assailants had come from Gitega, Rumonge, and Musigati.

Citizens Mark Anniversary of Presidents' Deaths

AB0604190395 Paris AFP in English 1802 GMT 6 Apr 95

[By Serge Arnold]

[FBIS Transcribed Excerpt] Bujumbura, April 6 (AFP)—Burundians poised on the brink of civil war on Thursday [6 April] marked the anniversary of the deaths of both their president and that of Rwanda in an unclaimed missile attack on their plane.

The deaths triggered last year's genocide in Rwanda and destabilised this small neighbouring central African nation.

As the memorial services were being held here on Thursday, Radio Burundi reported that four members of an armed Hutu gang were lynched in the northern Kayanza region of Burundi. Quoting military sources, it said Hutus and Tutsis attacked the gang after trapping

them in their village. The radio said the fact that the rival ethnic groups joined forces to attack the gang from the Hutu majority was "an example for the whole population to follow."

Flags flew at half-mast and church services were held, including a requiem mass here for late president Cyprien Ntaryamira, as politicians called for a day of "reconciliation and peace."

UN Special Representative Ahmed Ould Abdallah of Mauritania told AFP that the next few days would be crucial, accusing the international community and press of pushing Burundi toward genocide with "irresponsible predictions." [passage omitted]

Political power is shared by Hutu President Sylvestre Ntibantunganya and Tutsi Prime Minister Antoine Nduwayo, but it is the Tutsi-dominated army and Tutsi militias who have embarked on ethnic cleansing, killing hundreds, while being harassed by Hutu guerrillas. Ntibantunganya warned this week Burundi was facing the threat of "double genocide" unparalleled in the history of the world.

Diplomatic and relief sources said that troops and Tutsi militias massacred hundreds of Hutus, mainly women and children, in northeastern Burundi a week ago, while Radio Burundi reported Wednesday an attack and revenge killings in which six Tutsis and 29 Hutus died.

If Burundi manages to survive this anniversary without catastrophe it will be "a miracle ... an extraordinary victory over the forces of evil," Ould Abdallah said.

Zaire's foreign minister Lunda Bululu completed a one-day visit to Bujumbura Thursday where he met his Burundian counterpart Jean-Marie Ngendahayo, and Defence Minister Major Firmin Sinzoyiheba. Diplomatic sources said the meetings centred on Rwandan refugees in Zaire. Rwanda believes Hutu extremists are using Zaire as a base from which to launch attacks into Rwanda.

A delegation of the Organisation of African Unity will visit Burundi Tuesday to meet political and military leaders, OAU secretary general Salim Ahmed Salim said Thursday in the Sudanese capital Khartoum.

"The OAU is doing its best to prevent a catastrophe in Burundi," he added. The delegation will evaluate the situation in Burundi for an OAU meeting late April in Tunis.

The European Parliament meanwhile Thursday called on the 15 member states of the European Union to draw up emergency plans to be ready to intervene, under a UN mandate, if the violence escalates in Burundi.

UN Envoy Says Press Exaggerating Situation

AB0504165095 Paris AFP in English 1640 GMT 5 Apr 95

[By Serge Arnold]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Bujumbura, April 5 (AFP)—More fighting was reported in Burundi Wednesday [5 April] as UN officials complained Tanzanian troops beat and turned back up to 2,000 refugees trying to cross the border after massacres in their villages.

The UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) made a new appeal to the Tanzanian Government to reopen the frontier, but the plea apparently had no effect, said spokeswoman Ruth Marshall in Geneva.

Meanwhile the UN special envoy for Burundi, Ahmed Ould Abdallah, launched a scathing attack on the western press and the international community in general, saying they were pushing the country toward genocide.

The envoy said that by reporting Burundi as being on the verge of genocide—which he said is not the case—the press is fanning the flames of anger in Burundi and actually pushing it toward genocide.

"There is violence, there have been massacres, but to jump from that and report genocide is scandalous in a traumatized country," Ould Abdallah told AFP in an interview.

He also lambasted the west for the plight of refugees seeking to cross the border into Tanzania and being shut out. He said the right channel would have been discreet negotiations with Tanzania rather than high-profile calls for it to reopen its border.

"I will not be the silent accomplice of what we foreigners are preparing for this small country, which deserves our sympathy," Ould Abdallah said.

Radio Burundi said "armed gangs"—Hutu extremists—had killed six members of a Tutsi family Tuesday in a village in the centre of this tiny central African nation, and that Tutsis had retaliated, killing 29 Hutus.

The Tutsis surged out of a displaced persons camp where they had been living since fleeing their villages during inter-ethnic fighting in late 1993 that caused more than 50,000 deaths following a failed putsch by soldiers who killed Burundi's first Hutu president, Melchior Ndayaye.

The Majuri Camp in the northern Ngozi region, where 12 people were killed and 22 others injured in an attack last week, was emptying of refugees on Wednesday and the Magara camp had been abandoned by its inhabitants.

Former President Interviewed on Current Crisis

AB0504181395 Libreville Africa No. 1 in French 1215 GMT 5 Apr 95

[Interview with former President Pierre Buyoya by Mohamed Issoufou Saliou; place and date not given—live or recorded]

[FBIS Translated Text] [Buyoya] No reasonable person can say that all the violence is being perpetrated by the Army. That is not true. The violence was carried out by Hutu militiamen, especially, the killing of foreigners—the three Belgians—and several people in the environs of Bujumbura. The violence was also perpetrated by Tutsi militiamen, who killed Hutus in some districts. What happened is, in trying to crack down on the militiamen, some soldiers committed blunders. This is the reality of the situation. It is important for us to inform the international community.... [pauses] We must not give false impressions about the Burundian problem, because it is pointless to do so. If we want to resolve the Burundian problem, then we must present it correctly, as it is on the ground.

[Saliou] Mr. President, the power-sharing agreement is a political consensus that enabled President Sylvestre Ntibantunganya to, so to speak, lead the country. However, from what international observers are saying, the president has now been taken hostage. One has the impression that he cannot govern, and that he is virtually the hostage of the Unity and National Progress Party [Uprona].

[Buyoya] Perhaps, this is also your opinion. Unfortunately, those who signed this agreement—the representatives of the Front for Democracy in Burundi [Frodebu], Uprona, and other political parties—did not show a lot of political will in implementing this agreement. This was from both sides. You should note that it was not because one side refused, but rather that there were shortcomings on both sides.

[Saliou] Does this mean that you feel President Ntibantunganya has full liberty to govern this country? Do you honestly think so?

[Buyoya] I believe he can govern this country, he has all the necessary prerogatives, but, obviously, governing Burundi today implies—as the agreement says—governing with the others. So I believe the president has a very important role to play in making it possible or impossible to govern together.

[Saliou] The Burundian prime minister says that he wishes to reconcile Burundians of all persuasions, whereas Frodebu activists say that he is at the root of the massacres being perpetrated in the country over the past two weeks. Do you sincerely believe that this cohabitation is an honest and intelligent one?

[Buyoya] You want to make me say that in Burundi it is impossible for Hutus and Tutsis to live together, because someone or other is doing this or saying that. As for me, I am not one of those who think that cohabitation is impossible, because the alternative to cohabitation is war. Therefore, I believe that peace is still possible. There are certainly some people in the Frodebu party who do not like the prime minister, and who put words that he has not said into his mouth; they are entitled to their opinion. However, I think that instead of the

president and the prime minister accusing each other, they should do all they can to find a way out of the crisis.

[Saliou] As former president of the Republic, what solutions do you propose to get Burundi out of this vicious circle of violence in order to avoid a Rwanda-style genocide?

[Buyoya] Unfortunately, I do not have a magic formula for that, but I propose a way: Burundians should be made aware of their responsibilities—especially those who are in charge of governing this country—the president, prime minister, and all those have some amount of responsibility within the state. They must lean on each other, they must sit down together to sincerely fight for peace in order to, first of all, stop the violence, and then gradually work for reconciliation.

[Saliou] Would you support the intervention of an international force, which would serve as a buffer between rival militias?

[Buyoya] Such ideas are being advanced by people who are far removed from the Burundian reality or who [word indistinct] analysis of the situation in the country. I do not, for the moment, think that the intervention of foreign troops can resolve the problem we are facing. On the contrary, I think this could add to the confusion and further complicate matters. I believe that this could even be the trigger that would engage the country in what is being feared all over.

Chad

Prime Minister Koumakoye Challenges Dismissal

AB0604133995 Libreville Africa No. 1 in French 1830
GMT 5 Apr 95

[FBIS Translated Text] Chadian Prime Minister Nouradeen Delwa Kassire Koumakoye, who is expected to give up his post at the end of this week, said at a news conference this afternoon that the transitional parliament's intention to depose his government is simply unconstitutional. Correspondent Rene Dila Youmbirim in Ndjamena has details:

[Begin Youmbirim recording] Transitional Prime Minister Nouradeen Delwa Kassire Koumakoye has accused the Office of the President of the Republic, and the Higher Council of the Transition [CST]—the transitional parliament of which he used to be a member—of seeking to dismiss him. According to him, no condition for the dismissal of the prime minister has been created. He intends going away either by a presidential decree or a vote of no confidence by the CST because, he says: How can one imagine that the future prime minister should be not be a candidate to the post of president of the Republic? According to Dr. Kassire Koumakoye, a one-party system is being established, democracy is threatened, the rule of law is no longer prevailing in Chad, and the CST has betrayed the Sovereign National

Conference. The country is likely to return to the same situation as the one he came to find, he concluded.

In fact, it a real show of strength in which Dr. Kassire Koumakoye has engaged himself with his president, who used to be his ally from the beginning, and the CST, which had always supported him. The transitional prime minister, who has two or three days to go, has complained about Chad's future. According to him, at the rate of events, elections may not go on as they should. Dr. Kassire Koumakoye does not intend to go away without a fight, but everything will be clear within the next few hours. [end recording]

Rwanda

First Genocide Trial Said Postponed Indefinitely

AB0604143095 Paris AFP in English 1419 GMT 6 Apr 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Kigali, 6 Apr (AFP)—The trial of a first group of six Rwandans accused of genocide was postponed indefinitely on Thursday [6 April] shortly after the defendants made an appearance before the court. Judge Claudien Gatera ruled the trial be delayed to allow extra time to prepare the cases against the six. The trial, a year after the beginning of three months of ethnic carnage in which more than half a million people were killed in Rwanda, opened seven hours late. Tens of thousands of people are being held in jails in Rwanda awaiting charges or trial.

Burundi's Nduwayo Rejects Foreign Intervention

EA0604203195 Kigali Radio Rwanda in French 1800 GMT 6 Apr 95

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] Burundian Prime Minister Antoine Nduwayo arrived in Kigali this afternoon for an official visit and to join the Rwandan people in commemorating the first anniversary of last year's events. [passage omitted] Here is a report by Vital Ndayambaje.

[Ndayambaje] In an interview for the press, the Burundian prime minister said last year's bloody events had evoked serious consternation among the Burundian people and should be taken as a lesson to prevent such phenomena from recurring.

On the current situation in Burundi, which, according to some observers, is turning into a genocide similar to that of Rwanda, the Burundian prime minister declared that such a genocide could not be perpetrated because the government was doing its best to promote understanding among Burundians and that the disarmament of paramilitary groups had already been initiated to that end.

On the subject of foreign military intervention, Prime Minister Antoine Nduwayo was categorical. I quote: We shall not tolerate any foreign military intervention because it would only complicate the situation, end quote.

Aid Agency Director Criticizes UN Actions

MS0604095495 London THE GUARDIAN in English 6 Apr 95 p 20

[Article by Francoise Bouchet-Saulnier, director of legal affairs, Medicines Sans Frontiers: "Justice Dumb in the Face of Genocide"]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Exactly a year ago, about one million people placed under United Nations protection were exterminated on racial grounds in Rwanda, 1995 also marks the 50th anniversary of the creation of the UN, initially set up to avoid the repetition of genocide. As the unthinkable was allowed to happen once again, the UN was forced to promise last May that it would judge and punish those responsible for the genocide. One year into the process, the UN has achieved little and is still lying to the survivors.

Despite many UN promises no legal action has been taken, in any country in the world, under any jurisdiction. France has politely invited the war criminals sheltering in its territory to settle in other friendly countries. Switzerland chose to expel, rather than arrest, one of the most prominent leaders of Radio Mille Collines, the station that prompted the killings.

The international tribunal created in November 1994 has no investigation in Rwanda. The lone prosecutor in his empty offices in Kigali personifies the hypocrisy of the current international policy on the issue: a parody of justice, with no power and no muscle.

Another painful and costly farce has been the appointment of UN human rights observers, who were supposed to document the genocide and gather evidence. However, with the news of the arrival of tribunal investigators in November, which never materialised, the observers were politely asked to stop researching the genocide and leave it to "the experts". Without funds at the start, without a mandate at the end, they hardly made their presence felt in the country.

However piecemeal, the information they collected was never released, but many of the witnesses they heard were later arrested, as the UN has no mandate to protect them or obtain their release.

In spite of the respect that a number of these observers deserve, the operation as a whole has been an affront to common sense, decency and justice. Instead of actively supporting international justice, the UN observer mission has ended up shielding Rwanda from the international spotlight until history moves on and public opinion forgets. And this at a cost of nearly 450,000 pounds per month.

One year later, the UN has yet to provide any concrete aid for the reconstruction of the Rwandan judicial system. Destroyed by war, genocide and massive population displacement, Rwandan justice is confronted with two enormous tasks: bringing the thousands guilty of

genocide to justice and stopping the revenge killings that are tearing apart what remains of civil society.

Numerous experts have followed in each others' footsteps, evaluating Rwanda's needs. Not one of them thought of giving, for instance, a copy of a legal code to the ministry of justice or, even more simply, a supply of notebooks to the magistrates, who continue to work in incredibly poor conditions. The cost of these evaluation missions is currently greater than the amount of aid given.

The most recent UN budget for the reconstruction of the Rwandan judiciary comes to 4.6 million pounds; it details all the needs and appropriate projects. Over the last year, only one of these projects has been implemented: a seminar on peace education for Rwandan women, with 11,000 pounds from the Swiss government. Vital funding from the Dutch—for relaunching the tribunals and the purchase of office equipment—has been blocked by UN bureaucracy for more than three months.

Meanwhile 30,000 detainees are piled up in the country's overcrowded prisons. Most have been arrested without charge, often over unresolved land disputes. They have little chance of a fair hearing in the present circumstances. As time goes by, the mortality rate in the prisons effectively reduces any possibility of justice: there are

more than 10 deaths per 10,000 detainees per day, which is five times what medical aid organisations call a national emergency.

The consequences of inaction are too horrific to contemplate. In the centre of the country, the population is starting to flee again because it is terror, and not justice, that dominates their plight. In Burundi, the Rwandan refugees are fleeing for the second time from the constant threat of persecution. The whole region is on the point of explosion.

Fortified by their experience in Rwanda, the UN would now like to apply the same disastrous formula to Burundi. But why do they want to send human rights observers to state the obvious when the personal representative of the Secretary General has already read all the relevant reports, established the identity of the criminals and their role in the genocide of 1993? Once again the UN is prepared to deploy soldiers in the field but is afraid of naming the guilty parties.

Have we already forgotten that genocide never stops at national borders? The same countries who, in 1938, considered the massacre of Jews to be a German domestic problem, are now directing the UN. In the Great Lakes region of Africa, this renewed denial of justice is once again going to cost hundreds of thousands of lives.

Kenya

Parliament To Counter 'Clandestine Movement'

EA0504202795 Nairobi KBC Television Network in English 1830 GMT 5 Apr 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The house today passed a motion urging the government to take firm and urgent measures to protect the integrity and stability of the country and lives of innocent citizens, in the light of the revelation by the Kenya Government—and further corroborated by President Museveni of Uganda—about the existence of a clandestine movement in Uganda plotting to overthrow the constitutional and democratically elected Government of Kenya.

Vice president and minister for planning and national development, Professor George Saitoti, said the government will take firm action to counter any movement that threatens the security of the country. The vice president, who is also the leader of government business, said it was wrong for the opposition to term the guerrilla threat as a mere fabrication by the government. He reminded members that the existence of Odongo and his camps on Mt. Elgon had been confirmed by none other than the president of Uganda.

Johnstone Makau, the minister for information and broadcasting, said the first vice chairman of FORD [Forum for the Restoration of Democracy]-Kenya was on record as having said that the government will be removed from power through undemocratic means. Makau accused the Catholic bishops of championing the agenda of the opposition.

The mover of the motion, David Ole Sankori, member for Kajiado central, KANU [Kenya African National Union], reminded the Luo community that they were not born to be in the opposition, and it was high time they joined the ruling party, KANU.

Contributing to the debate, a nominated member, G.G. Kariuki, said that with the end of the Cold War, it was unlikely that a guerrilla movement will succeed anywhere in the world. Kariuki called for dialogue among leaders, but noted that there was no parallel between the current opposition leaders and the late Ronald Ngala and Jaramogi Oginga Odinga.

FORD-Asili member for Butere, Martin Shikuku, said the opposition was responsible and asked the government to get in touch with it in matters concerning security. Shikuku said the opposition was ready to support the government in the Odongo issue, but dismissed the rebel Elader as a simple man who could be dealt with squarely by the Kenyan Army.

The minister for commerce and industry, Mr. Kirugi M'Mukindia, said it was difficult for the government to

consult the opposition on matters pertaining to security when the same opposition leaders were suspected to be part of those posing insecurity.

Five Arrested Opposition Activists Released

AB0504134495 Paris AFP in English 1229 GMT 5 Apr 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Nairobi, 5 Apr (AFP)—Kenyan police Wednesday [5 April] declined to charge five opposition figures they detained for six hours on Tuesday saying the matter had been referred to the attorney general, one of the arrested people said.

The five, including two opposition members of parliament, were all members of Mwangaza Trust, a non-governmental organisation founded by MP Paul Muite in 1994. The government attempted to ban Mwangaza (Swahili for light) earlier this year, but a High Court judge last week ruled that the trust could continue to operate so long as it pursued the objectives for which it was registered. Authorities accused Mwangaza of engaging in political instead of humanitarian issues for which it was registered.

One of the those detained, Robert Shaw, told AFP the raid on Mwangaza's offices in a Nairobi suburb and the arrest of the trustees was "intimidation and harassment", by the police. "We got the impression that the decision to arrest us was made by a rogue element within the special branch (section of police in charge of internal security)," Shaw said.

A decision to call an urgent consultative group meeting of Kenya's bilateral and multilateral donors, whose representatives were meeting in Nairobi at the time of the arrests, to discuss worsening human rights violations in Kenya may have made the government reluctant to press charges against the five, Shaw added.

The mini-donor meeting is expected to be held in Nairobi within a month, he added.

The US embassy on Wednesday expressed concern over the arrests and urged the Kenyan Government to "ensure that the right of freedom of association and the rule of law are respected".

The government in February banned another non-governmental organisation called Clarion headed [by] law lecturer Kivutha Kibwana, after it published a report alleging widespread high-level corruption in Kenya.

On Sunday, Kenya's Roman Catholic bishops warned that the country was sliding into violence and anarchy and urged the government to act to halt "the terrible breakdown in morality expressed in ever increasing lawlessness, corruption and violence". They also accused the government of intimidating and threatening the judiciary, thereby "severely eroding its independence

and with it the confidence of people in the law." But on Monday, the government hit back accusing the bishops of blackmail and inciting disaffection against the government.

'Rebels' Raid Homes Around Mt. Elgon; 2 Dead
EA0404194595 Nairobi KNA in English 1644 GMT 4 Apr 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Kapsokwony, 4 April (KNA)—Bandits suspected to be FERA [February Eighteen Resistance Army] operatives yesterday raided two homes in Kiptabar Village of Emia location in Mt Elgon District, shot dead two people, seriously injured a primary school pupil and kidnapped six others, including a one and half year-old baby. The bandits, numbering about 20 dressed in military uniform and heavily armed with G3 rifles, raided the homes of Mzee Jesse Namanda and Juma Makoit on the edge of Mt Elgon forest.

The Mt Elgon District Commissioner [DC], Mr. Titus Ngoyoni, who confirmed the incident, released the names of the dead as James Namanda and John Kitiriet Hudson, both sons of Mzee Namanda and who were still in their early twenties.

The six kidnapped belonged to one family, that of Juma Makoit. Their whereabouts is not known. Security has been intensified.

The bandits, who are believed to have disappeared into the forest, are being pursued.

The DC has assured wananchi [citizens] in the area that the government would do everything in its power to protect their lives and to bring the culprits to book. Mr. Ngoyoni said that the situation was normal. He said that the bandits left behind a leaflet addressed to the western provincial commissioner, Yusuf Haji, threatening that any military personnel that might be deployed in Mt Elgon will be crushed. The letter, which the DC showed to the press, was dated 2nd April 1995 and signed by Mosop Base.

He also said that the motive behind the raid could be that the attackers wanted to show the government that FERA was still existing and to search for food. They stole maize and chickens from the two homes. So far no arrest has been made. The raid took place in the area where heavily armed bandits killed two security officers in late September last year.

Somalia

SNA Official Says Autonomy Report 'Rubbish'

EA0604203595 (Clandestine) Radio Mogadishu Voice of the Great Somali People in Somali 1700 GMT 6 Apr 95

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] The deputy chairman of the SNA [Somali National Alliance] and chairman of SDM [Somali Democratic Movement], Mr. Mohamed Nur Aliyow, and his delegation have returned to Mogadishu after a working tour of Bay Region and adjacent districts to ascertain living conditions in the region and to meet local people, including chiefs, administrators, religious leaders, youths, intellectuals, women's leaders and SNA supporters. [passage omitted]

The chairman of Bay Region, Mr. Mohamoud Abdulkadir Adan (Qorshe), described recent reports as baseless and misleading, saying that no meeting involving the Digil and Mirifleh communities had been held in the regional capital. Mr. Abdulkadir said the Digil and Mirifleh communities had issued a statement during February and March [as heard] this year denying knowledge of any such meeting. The regional chairman dismissed as rubbish the reports saying that the regional leaders had been championing the concern of two communities for regional autonomy. He cautioned the two communities against falling into neocolonialist traps, saying the land of the communities was not for sale. He said: Bay Region is an SNA zone and nothing can done there without the consent of the alliance.

Uganda

Former Ministers Return Home From Exile

EA0704102095 Kampala Radio Uganda Network in English 0430 GMT 7 Apr 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Two former cabinet ministers in the Obote II regime, Mr. Joel Aliro Omara, and Mr. Tony Olanya Olenge, have returned home from exile in Kenya. They were received at Entebbe International Airport yesterday by Mr. (Benon Kazoora), director of public relations and legal affairs in the president's office. Mr. Joel Aliro Omara was the minister of commerce in the Obote II regime, while Mr. Tony Olanya Olenge was deputy minister of culture and community development.

In a brief press conference, the two former ministers said they were happy to be back home. They urged all Ugandans to denounce armed conflict as a means to make changes in government, but insist on using constitutional means to change governments because war causes a lot of misery and destruction.

AWB: Rejection of Amnesty 'Declaration of War'*MB0604150195 Johannesburg Saffm Radio Network in English 1400 GMT 6 Apr 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The AWB [Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging; Afrikaner Resistance Movement] has described the cabinet's rejection of plea for amnesty beyond the December 5, 1993, cutoff date as a declaration of war.

In a statement issued in Johannesburg, AWB leader Eugene Terreblanche accused the ANC of creating a climate for further conflict and terror. His statement follows the announcement by Cabinet Secretary Jakes Gerwel that the cabinet had agreed to a recommendation by a bipartisan cabinet committee that the cutoff date should not be extended in the bill to set up a truth commission.

Mr. Terreblanche said the AWB had given the ANC an opportunity to provide proof of its good faith in promoting peace and reconciliation. He said the decision showed that the ANC was not interested in bringing about peace in South Africa.

Further on IFP Acceptance of de Klerk Proposal*MB0604162195 Johannesburg SABA in English 1510 GMT 6 Apr 95*

[Report by Angela Quintal]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Cape Town April 6 SABA—The Inkatha Freedom Party [IFP] has accepted a proposal by Deputy President Mr F W de Klerk for a summit between him, Deputy President Thabo Mbeki and IFP leader Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi to break the international mediation deadlock, Correctional Service Minister Dr Siphos Mzimela said on Thursday.

The proposed meeting was still in the balance, however, awaiting a decision by Mr Mbeki who, according to his office, was still studying Mr De Klerk's proposal.

Speaking after Tunisian President Zine El Abidine Ben Ali's address to Parliament, Dr Mzimela said he believed the IFP's National Council should postpone any decision on international mediation until the meeting.

"We want to find a solution."

The IFP has threatened to quit the Constitutional Assembly and even the government of national unity in protest against what it believes was the dishonouring of an agreement on international mediation.

A decision on what route to follow will be taken at an IFP National Council meeting in Ulundi on Saturday, when Mr Buthelezi tables Mr de Klerk's proposal for discussion.

The proposal, which has not been made public, includes a re-evaluation of the disputed terms of reference for

international mediation through a new task force, which could involve a local "outsider" as possible mediator.

OAU's Ben Ali Addresses Parliament, Ends Visit*MB0704070495 Johannesburg SABA in English 2331 GMT 6 Apr 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Cape Town April 6 SABA—Tunisian President Zine El Abidine Ben Ali ended a three-day state visit to South Africa on Thursday [6 April] after addressing a joint sitting of Parliament. President Nelson Mandela, accompanied by his daughter Zinzi and Foreign Minister Alfred Nzo, saw the Tunisian delegation off with a guard of honour and a 21-gun salute at Cape Town International Airport on Thursday afternoon.

During his visit, Mr Ben Ali, who is also current chairman of the Organisation of African Unity, discussed improved bilateral relations and OAU matters with President Nelson Mandela. He also met Deputy Presidents Thabo Mbeki and F W de Klerk and received the Order of Good Hope, South Africa's highest award to foreign nationals.

The presidents signed an agreement to promote economic, agricultural, technical and cultural co-operation. The first ministerial meeting of the joint commission will take place in Tunis in November. They also discussed agreements to exchange expertise on tourism promotion and the establishment of direct air links between South Africa and Tunisia. The leaders emphasized the need to strengthen the OAU's premier conflict-resolution body—the mechanism for the prevention, management and resolution of conflicts. Mr Mandela has been invited to Tunisia on April 20 to attend a summit of heads of state serving on the mechanism's central organ.

In his address to Parliament, Mr Ben Ali called on the international community to establish a global development plan for Africa on the basis of co-operation of partnership. He paid tribute to Mr Mandela and Deputy President F W de Klerk for their role in the political transition in South Africa. The OAU chief said Africa had to take responsibility for "settling its own problems" and adapting the continent to changes in the international environment. Donor countries had to support the pan-African body's peace fund, which was set up to finance the mechanism.

Mr Ben Ali said Africa's massive foreign debt had to be either reduced, canceled or recycled into development and environmental protection projects. The democratic changes and climate of freedom in South Africa were encouraging signs amid wars and conflicts in some part of the continent. "We are confident that your country's human resources and potential will reinforce our continent's ability to promote our common interests, the success of our efforts for Africa's development, the

strengthening of its position within the world economy and the avoidance of its marginalisation on the international scene."

Goals of Mandela's Upcoming Persian Gulf Trip

MB0504054595 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2304
GMT 4 Apr 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Cape Town April 4 SAPA—President Nelson Mandela's visit to four Gulf states next week will seek to promote investment, bilateral trade and technology transfers with the oil-rich Persian Gulf region. Mr Mandela will visit Kuwait, Qatar, Bahrain and the United Arab Emirates from April 8 to 13.

The president's visit is designed to strengthen ties and expand relations with the region which could become a major export market for South African consumer goods, capital equipment and technology. South Africa is also keen to promote itself as an attractive venue for investment, a key element in the government's strategy to ensure sustained economic growth and the success of the Reconstruction and Development Programme.

South Africa's relations with the Gulf states have expanded rapidly since last year's elections. Kuwait, which has established diplomatic ties with Pretoria, has offered its expertise in developing South Africa's oil industry. A deal for the supply of one million [metric] tons of crude oil has been signed. In January this year, a South African embassy was established in the United Arab Emirates. Defence Minister Joe Modise represented South Africa at Idex '95, the largest defence show in the world held in Abu Dhabi, capital of the UAE. South Africa set up a mission in Bahrain in 1993, and reciprocal visits have been arranged by the South African Foreign Trade Organisation and the Bahraini Chamber of Commerce. South Africa and Qatar negotiated a bilateral air agreement in September 1994 but no direct flights have started operating yet.

Countries in the Gulf have expressed interest in the Northern Transvaal's Gateway project, which entails converting Pietersburg's disused Air Force base into a modern airport to promote economic growth in the region. Since last year, public and private sector investors from the Gulf region have increasingly considered investment opportunities in South Africa. The Gulf International Bank, which is fully owned by Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Bahrain, Oman, Qatar and the United Arab Emirates, recently sent a fact-finding mission to explore investment opportunities. Officials of the Kuwaiti Investment Authority and the Kuwaiti Fund for Arab Economic Development are also due to visit South Africa soon. Private banking groups such as the Saudi American Bank and the National Bank of Bahrain have targeted South Africa as one of their new investment locations.

South African technology, notably in the fields of environmental and coastal zone management, is already

being marketed in some of the Gulf states by the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research. The similarity in climatic conditions between South Africa and the Persian Gulf region provides a ready market for research-based technology. The CSIR's [Council for Scientific and Industrial Research] Division of Water Technology is pursuing opportunities in both Bahrain and the UAE. Kuwait has shown interest in South African research on solar energy, noise pollution and fisheries.

Opportunities for development aid are however limited. The countries of the Gulf Co-operation Council each donate three percent of their gross national product to charity, but it is devoted almost exclusively to the needs of the Arab world.

ANC Committee Says No Action Against W. Mandela

MB0704071495 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2232
GMT 6 Apr 95

[FBIS Transcribed Excerpt] Cape Town April 6 SAPA—The African National Congress' National Working Committee [NWC] on Thursday said the ANC was not considering disciplinary action against Mrs Winnie Mandela. This followed Mrs Mandela's decision on Wednesday to apply for a court order, reportedly to force her estranged husband President Nelson Mandela to disclose why he fired her, and for a ruling to stop the ANC criticising her in public.

A NWC statement, issued after a meeting of the body in Cape Town on Thursday evening, said: "The NWC wants to put it categorically clear that no disciplinary measures are contemplated by the ANC against comrade Winnie. The NWC hopes that this puts paid to any speculation in this regard."

President Mandela's office on Wednesday said Mrs Mandela had no basis for legal action against the head of government for terminating her services as a deputy minister. He was not obliged to give reasons for dismissing a minister. NWC said it had no further comment to add to Mr Mandela's statement.

The NWC also defended ANC spokesman Jackson Mthembu in the matter concerning the dressing down given the Deputy Environmental Affairs Minister Bantu Holomisa by Mr Mandela on Thursday for criticising Mrs Mandela's dismissal. "The NWC wants to put it beyond doubt that comrade Jackson Mthembu enjoys the full and unequivocal support and mandate of the NWC. Comrade Mthembu speaks for the NWC, the NEC [National Executive Committee] and the entire ANC and not for some faction as comrade Holomisa averred. There are no such factions in the ANC." [passage omitted]

The NWC said it had "noted that the president of the ANC has publicly warned him (Mr Holomisa) on raising organisational matters in the media. The matter rests there".

Police Ask For Surrender of Documents*MB0704081795 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0701
GMT 7 Apr 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Pretoria April 7 SAPA—The South African Police Service (SAPS) on Friday made an urgent call on Mrs Winnie Mandela to make available documents considered necessary for investigations into the fraud and corruption case with which she and others have been linked.

SAPS divisional chief, Lt-Gen Wouter Grove, said in a statement in Pretoria said: "Despite an initially co-operative attitude, nothing has yet come of Mrs Mandela's commitment, through the media, to make available certain documentation considered necessary for this investigation." Repeated efforts, to obtain the documents through Mrs Mandela's lawyers, had been to no avail, he said.

Viljoen Details Problems Facing Afrikaners*MB0304174495 Pretoria PATRIOT in Afrikaans 31
Mar-1 Apr 95 p 4*

[FBIS Translate Excerpt] The Freedom Front (FF) has no money to start its own newspaper, and, as a junior partner in the government of national unity, it receives very little television and radio coverage.

This was said by FF leader Gen. Constand Viljoen in a speech last Thursday in Verwoerdburg, where he was promoting the party's participation in the upcoming local elections. Gen. Viljoen attracted half the number of people who had attended a gathering by Conservative Party leader Ferdi Hartzenberg the night before, despite the fact that a rugby game was being played at Loftus Versfeld stadium that same night, which adversely affected attendance at the meeting.

Gen. Viljoen said that his party had a problem getting its message across. According to the general, the Afrikaner has long lost his political power, and the antiapartheid feeling in the country has increased solidarity within the ANC. He added that economic collapse was the order of the day all over Africa as whites left. Politicians say it is ironic that only now does the general consider it his calling to fill those gaps with Afrikaner farmers and, in the process, teach our people to reconstruct collapsed economies and other infrastructures.

Gen. Viljoen said it was clear that the ANC's "rainbow nation" concept and the NP's [National Party] American concept of a "melting pot" were not working. The Afrikaner already is feeling like an alien in his own country. Threats against the Afrikaner necessitate a homeland. The rapid changes in South Africa have led to instability, and the balances and counterbalances on which the NP had placed so much hope never really materialized.

Political development has taken place so fast, and the FF had to react to circumstances. The result was that the FF

mooted "half a plan" for the election rather than no plan at all. Gen. Viljoen shares the view that, in order to survive, compromises will have to be made so that we can walk the road together "even if it means bumping each other in the ribs while we do so."

"The Afrikaners must become pioneers once more and bring Africa's ash heaps to life," Gen. Viljoen said. This is how he will extend his influence. According to Viljoen, there is no region in South Africa where whites make up the majority, and that is why a small area that may not even accommodate all Afrikaners would be acceptable. Gen. Viljoen also said he was negotiating to settle Afrikaner farmers in other parts in Africa. [passage omitted]

Parliament Elects First Human Rights Commission*MB0604143695 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1351
GMT 6 Apr 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Parliament April 6 SAPA—South Africa's first Human Rights Commission was formally elected by Parliament on Thursday [6 April].

The 11-person body includes world-renowned, long-standing human rights campaigner Mrs Helen Suzman and women's rights activist Ms Brigalia Bam.

It was approved by 329 votes to two at a joint sitting of the National Assembly and Senate and was drawn up by a multi-party parliamentary committee during several weeks of hearings.

When Senate President Kobie Coetsee, who presided over proceedings, announced the result, an MP shouted: "Viva human rights, viva!"

The full commission is: Ms Brigalia Bam, deputy head secretary of the South African Council of Churches and a women's rights activist; Dr Max Coleman, ANC MP; Mr Chris de Jager, former MP and chief negotiator for the Conservative Party before his resignation from the party; Professor Charles Dlamini, rector of the University of Zululand; Mr Karthay Govender, senior public law lecturer at the University of Natal; Ms Rhoda Kadalie, director of the University of the Western Cape gender equality unit; Ms Shirley Mabusela, director of the National Council for Children's Rights; Mr Barney Pityana, senior researcher at the University of Cape Town's Research Institute on Christianity in South Africa; Ms Anne Routier, former member of the President's Council; Mrs Helen Suzman, former Progressive MP and veteran human rights campaigner; and Ms Pansy Tlakula, acting director of the Association of Black Lawyers.

President Nelson Mandela will now formally appoint the commissioners.

Rights Group Reports 19 Die in Natal Violence*MB0604055695 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2130
GMT 5 Apr 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Johannesburg April 5 SAPA—Nineteen people were killed and 13 hurt in political

violence in KwaZulu/Natal during the week ending on Tuesday [4 April], the Human Rights Committee [HRC] said on Wednesday. Four people were killed in the previous week.

The HRC said 21 people were killed in political violence countrywide, including former KwaNdebele cabinet Minister Humphrey "Shower" Mabena, who was shot dead on Sunday [2 April] near Bronkhorstspuit, Eastern Transvaal. Six African National Congress supporters and an Inkatha Freedom Party member were shot dead at Mqadandaba near Loskop in the KwaZulu/Natal Midlands. Other political killings in the province were at Sundumbili on the North Coast, Tete near Stanger, and Bhambayi in Durban.

'Inadequate' Number of Voters Registered

MB0704110995 Johannesburg THE STAR in English 7 Apr 95 p 2

[Report by Paula Fray and Charmela Bhagawat]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] As the registration campaign enters the crucial final lap before the April 28 deadline, statistics show a steady but inadequate increase with less than a quarter of the country's 23-million residents registered for the voters roll.

Three weeks remain for potential voters to claim their right to vote in the local government elections on November 1. Government and political parties are intensifying the registration campaign and the Local Government Elections Task Group is expecting a last-minute rush to registration points countrywide.

By Thursday last week the [Orange] Free State had registered 24.5 percent and the Western Cape 39.4 percent. At the same time, the situation looked bleak in KwaZulu/Natal where only 7.09 percent of potential voters had registered

However, this has doubled since the last totals were compiled at the end of March, when only 3.43 percent had registered. The province also started registration a week after the rest of the country.

In KwaZulu/Natal, where only 2.65 percent of the rural population has registered, the provincial government is making an urgent appeal to potential voters to register now.

By Tuesday, the Eastern Cape had registered 19.5 percent and the Eastern Transvaal 24.1 percent. By Wednesday, Northern Transvaal had registered 20.8 percent and Northern Cape 27.8 percent.

The North-West said yesterday day its latest figures indicated 25.6 percent of its potential voters had registered. Although the task group lists Gauteng as having registered only 15.93 percent, Gauteng Local Government MEC [member of the Executive Council] Dan Mofokeng said the latest figures indicated that 25.59

percent of potential voters had registered in Gauteng. He said these figures were calculated at midday yesterday.

Mofokeng said his department was doing a daily registration tally, which showed that 1293,065 of the estimated 5-million voters had registered.

He said he was confident that 50 percent of Gauteng's residents would register by the end of the month, even though there were problems in the province's rural areas. Only 2 percent of potential voters in the Eastern Services Council and 7 percent of those who fall under the Western Services Council had registered by yesterday, he said. Mofokeng said the Greater Johannesburg area had the highest registration figure, with more than 31 percent of the people having registered already.

Local Government Task Group co-ordinator Vic Milne said yesterday the guiding principle during the next crucial three weeks would be President Mandela's statement that the November 1 election date would not be postponed.

In view of the already tight time-frames leading up to the elections, indications are that the Government is still reluctant to consider extending the registration period. Authorities are faced with a tall order: "For registration to be successful, it must much more than just double, it must treble," said Milne.

Armored Vehicles Sold to UN in Africa, Europe

MB0604164695 Johannesburg S Afrm Radio Network in English 1400 GMT 6 Apr 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] South Africa, searching for new markets for weapons and military equipment honed during its apartheid isolation, is selling armored vehicles to the UN for peacekeeping operations in Africa and Europe.

Defense analysts approached by REUTER news agency said it was ironic that the world body which isolated and enforced arms sanctions against the old South Africa, was acquiring military equipment developed as a result of the isolation.

Fifteen Mamba armored vehicles bought by the UN have just been shipped to Rwanda, and manufacturer Roymec OMC is optimistic about clinching a bigger deal for UN forces in Bosnia.

South African Press Review for 6 Apr

MB0604130295

[FBIS Editorial Report]

THE STAR

Afrikaner Councils—The Freedom Front's proposal to create Afrikaner councils at local government level to serve as watchdogs of Afrikaner interests is "an innovative initiative," according to Johannesburg THE STAR in English on 6 April in a page 18 editorial. However, a

"major shortcoming" of the proposal is that it provides for "ethnic mobilisation" when South Africa should be striving to build inter-ethnic bridges rather than ethnic fortresses." The declared aims of Afrikaner councils "are admirable" but they can be advanced "without recourse to ethnic mobilisation."

ANC in 'Little Mood' for Compromises—In an article on the same page Patrick Bulger writes on the ANC's input into the constitutional conference, saying "Backed by the trappings of power, the ANC's 800 delegates set about undoing the historic compromises that paved their path to power. This power breeds confidence, arrogance even," and this time the ANC is "in little mood for compromise." The first compromise to go is the power-sharing model. Abolishing power-sharing raises the specter of the "one-party African State with a consequent flight of skills." The second compromise the ANC "sees no need for" is international mediation. Only the third compromise with the Freedom Front on an Afrikaner volkstaat "remains intact." "But even then, tensions between the Afrikaner farming sector and the

Government persist and a perception takes hold that the ANC is trampling willy-nilly on what is historically dear to the Afrikaner, his language." Bulger cautions that "it would ill serve the ANC to be seen to be treating the compromises as if they were mere expedencies designed solely to bring it to power."

BUSINESS DAY

Dispute Over Police Salaries—"Apart from President Nelson Mandela's concern about miserable police salaries, there is little to indicate government is taking the issue seriously enough," declares a page 12 editorial in Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English on 6 April. The paper believes there is the danger that "an obsession with reconstruction will blind politicians to the fact that maintaining law and order is a prerequisite for all their plans." It is vital that the current dispute be resolved "rapidly," before an "adversarial and antagonistic relationship develops between police force members and the state they serve and protect."

Angola

UN: Government, UNITA Violate Lusaka Protocol

MB0704113295 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1030 GMT 7 Apr 95

[FBIS Translated Text] Alioune Blondin Beye, UN special representative in Angola, says Angolan Armed Forces and National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] troops continue to violate the Lusaka Protocol by moving and resettling without permission. The UN special representative said this at a news conference in Luanda after a series of meeting on the Angolan peace process.

Zimbabwe

Radio Reports on Preelection Activities

MB0604145495 Johannesburg SAfm Radio Network in English 1120 GMT 6 Apr 95

[From the "Midday Live" program]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] [Unidentified announcer] Moving to Zimbabwe, various pressure groups and parties are staging demonstrations to publicize their view in the run-up to the general elections at the weekend. There have also been more clashes between different factions of the ruling party. On the line we have our correspondent in Harare, Joan Brickhill. Joan, what arrangements are in place to monitor the elections, to see that the process is free and fair?

[Brickhill] There's an organization here called the Electoral Supervisory Commission, which is appointed by the president. There's been some controversy about that, but it's actually working together with the human rights

group and volunteers from the churches to monitor the election. So for the first time, there will actually be a monitor at each polling station in the country. Previously, there were only five commissioners on the Electoral Supervisory Commission, so obviously weren't able to monitor the situation properly.

[Announcer] How much violence is there with less than two days to go?

[Brickhill] Well, it's actually very quiet. The situation is completely under control. For example, in the capital there have been demonstrations, but they have been very quiet. Even the students, who sometimes seem to turn violent put, on a very orderly demonstration. There were only about 200, and there were no riot police involved, as there sometimes do tend to be. The situation in Harare itself is the only one that gives cause for concern, where there are clashes between rival groups continuing—rival groups of the ruling party, that is.

[Announcer] Why haven't the opposition parties been able to capitalize on problems faced by the electorate, like unemployment, the housing crisis, low salaries, and the high cost of living and so on?

[Brickhill] Well, I think the main reason is because 70 percent of the electorate lives in the rural areas and lives off the land, so these kind of problems really affect people in the urban areas. The rural population seems to be still on the hold, largely behind the ruling party. Their problems are slightly different. They are affected by droughts and the slow pace of land reform, but they seem to be patient. They are very satisfied with the assistance that the government gives during times of drought, although there are problems sometimes surrounding that, but they are certainly not sufficient to induce them to desert the ruling party in favor of opposition parties.

Liberia**Johnson Rejects ECOMOG Advice To Stop Fighting***AB0504214395 London BBC World Service in English
1505 GMT 5 Apr 95*

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Since the end of last week, there have been reports of fierce fighting between rival wings of ULIMO [United Liberation Movement for Democracy in Liberia] around the town of Tubmanburg in Liberia. Alhaji Koromah's Mandingo faction has apparently been battling it out with Roosevelt Johnson's Krahn wing for the ULIMO headquarters. It cut the main road to the region from Monrovia, bringing vital relief supplies to a halt. Well, the faction leaders were called in to a meeting by the commander of the ECOMOG [Economic Community of West African States Cease-Fire Monitoring Group] peacekeeping force. On the line, Robin White asked Roosevelt Johnson what happened at the meeting:

[Begin recording] [Johnson] We were asked by the ECOMOG field commander that we should leave the road, and what we are saying [is:] That is quite unacceptable to us. It is our control area. We have allowed ECOMOG to be in that area, and since that time, over a year and a month now, traffic is free. We have never had any problem on the road. The road is now open, completely open, and we want to say that we don't want any more fighting. We want to honor the cease-fire and we will continue to honor the cease-fire; but we are not prepared to leave that road, and to (?keep) ourselves into Tubman Bay, Cape Mount, and Lower Lofa.

[White] Why not?

[Johnson] Because it is our control area and, militarily, it is not conducive for our men.

[White] So your people are still along the road?

[Johnson] Precisely, our people are on the road and they are going to remain there.

[White] And are you stopping people going along the road?

[Johnson] Presently, the road is completely open, the road is completely safe, and traffic has begun to move to and fro—Bomi Hills to Cape Mount, and etc., and we can assure the world that such an ugly incident will never occur again.

[White] But, this traffic has to go through your road-blocks before it can proceed?

[Johnson] Robin, yes, we have some checkpoints. Not that many, but obviously for security reasons we have to have checkpoints on the road into our area. So traffic has to go through that.

[White] And are relief supplies now moving, because I think for a while they were not moving?

[Johnson] Well, relief supplies had been going in constantly until this (?aggressive) act that was committed by the Koromah people happened; but we held talks with the relief agencies and we have assured them that the road is open for them to go in, and they have assured us that they will surely go in with foodstuffs. [end recording]

Nigeria**Desmond Tutu Meets Abiola, Presses for Release***AB0604151195 Paris AFP in English 1451 GMT 6 Apr 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Abuja, April 6 (AFP)—South Africa's Anglican Archbishop Desmond Tutu on Thursday [6 April] met jailed Nigerian opposition leader Moshood Abiola, who faces trial for treason, the cleric told the press.

Tutu said Abiola had told him that he was now ready to come out of prison in the federal capital Abuja even if certain restrictions were placed on him by the military government. The archbishop hinted that he had pressed General Sani Abacha's junta to free the Moslem millionaire businessman, who was the presumed winner of presidential elections held in June 1993 and then annulled by the military.

"He is ready to go whether he is restricted or not, that he is ready to accept," Tutu told reporters. "That is what he said."

The Nobel peace prizewinner gave no further details of his meeting with Abiola, but stated that he had informed Nigerian Foreign Minister Tom Ikimi of it. He also said that he had called South African President Nelson Mandela immediately after the meeting with Abiola, adding that Mandela had personally asked him to press for the politician's release.

The Nigerian Medical Association has repeatedly declared, after examining Abiola, that he has a serious back condition which could lead to paralysis and for which he needs urgent medical treatment abroad.

Abiola was arrested on June 23 last year and charged in a special high court set up in Abuja, after he declared himself head of state on the basis of the annulled election a year earlier. Then junta leader General Ibrahim Babangida alleged that the poll had been fraudulent, though international observers had billed it free and fair.

Lagos: 'Too Late' for Release

*AB0604180095 Kaduna Radio Nigeria in English 1700
GMT 6 Apr 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The Federal Government says it is now too late for Chief Moshood Abiola to accept his conditional release. Chief Abiola had indicated his readiness to accept their condition of release from detention.

The visiting South African clergy, Archbishop Desmond Tutu, made this known today at a news conference in Abuja after his two-day visit to the country. Archbishop Tutu explained that he came to Nigeria at the request of President Nelson Mandela to solicit for the release of General Obasanjo and Chief Abiola from detention. According to Archbishop Tutu, the head of state, General Sani Abacha, told him that the offense Chief Abiola

committed was not bailable. In spite of that, Gen. Abacha said the Federal Government had made concession to the former SDP [Social Democratic Party] presidential candidate in respect of his conditional release which he earlier rejected.

Archbishop Desmond Tutu stated that his discussions with the head of state indicated that the government has no intention of releasing Chief Abiola. Earlier, during a visit to Chief Abiola, Archbishop Tutu said the detained former presidential candidate had told him that he was suffering from back pain since August last year. On the case of Gen. Obasanjo, the South African clergy said he was told by government that the current restrictive movement placed on him will not be lifted until he was cleared of his alleged involvement in the recent coup plot.

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